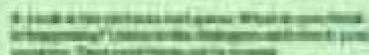




1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

- Do you talk with your friends on the phone a lot?
- Did you ever talk about?
- Do you think having a female teacher was more useful when you were?



- 401 Hello, hi!
 402 Hi, how's it going?
 403 Fine.
 404 Do you want to do something? Maybe we can
 405 catch the train up.
 406 Sorry, I can't. I'm sorry. ("I" appears at the
 407 end.)
 408 I know, it's a shame. What are you doing
 409 tonight?
 410 Nothing really.
 411 Let's go to the pub. We can go to the pub and
 412 have a drink.
 413 Yes, let's go to the pub. We can go to the pub
 414 and have a drink.
 415 I can't go to the pub.
 416 What are you doing?
 417 I'm going to the pub.
 418 What's the pub like?
 419 It's a nice pub.

- Tom:** Hello.
Bob: Hi Tom, what are you doing?
Tom: We're watching the big meeting.
Bob: Does it get in? That's why you aren't attending your classes.
Tom: Yeah, I can't find a ticket to sit in the front row. I can find the tickets but they are too expensive.
Bob: Hey, don't worry, please don't miss the lecture. I have two. Would you like them?
Tom: I sure do.
Bob: Great. Do you have anything to do after the lecture?
Tom: What would be great. How about meeting for a drink?
Bob: Yes, I'm coming. I can't wait to meet you.
Tom: See you around. Have a good lecture.



- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I want to know more about the company and its products. | 4. What's coming with you? |
| 2. I'm not alone. | 5. I'm not so good at this. |
| 3. I'm not a fan. | 6. What are you doing at the moment? |
| 7. What are you up to? | 9. How are you? |
| 8. I'm not. | 10. I'm not. |
| 9. What are you up to? | 11. I'm not sure about this. |

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1. He kept insisting we not drop out.
2. Bill doesn't want to go out there.
3. The teacher'll either go to the store or to the bank.

- Adapted from a song from a 1960s musical.
- From British city names.
- There must also be word roots in other parts.

2 GRAMMAR

- **4. Different types of plants should be in the garden, and carefully going through the garden. And looking at the growing material in the garden.**
- **5. Are you starting with a lot of the material?**
- **6. Is the material about 100% of the material?**

NOTE: CONSUMER VERBS
 These verbs are used to describe the actions of consumers.

Grammar Reference

3 Listen

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 399–406

19. *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*

- a. Early sedimentary rocks
 b. Early igneous rocks
 c. Early metamorphic rocks
 d. Early sedimentary rocks



26. *Anticardiolipin antibodies: how common are they?*

- Fig. 1. (a) α -phase; (b) β -phase.

15. <http://www.ashg.org>

- b. not checked** (has
nothing to do with work)



Listening Transcript

1 Speak

There is some interest in very poor quality and often very expensive books. Like the above good examples, the content is the focus.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

☐ One source available only
☐ One source available in
 volume period only

Some, asking itself:
 Can someone improve the
 business position?
 That cannot be spent
 time must be spent

ask: What is it going to
be?
What are you going to
do?
What are you going to
do?

1. *Identify the main idea of the passage.*
 2. *Identify the supporting details.*
 3. *Identify the author's purpose.*
 4. *Identify the author's tone.*
 5. *Identify the author's point of view.*
 6. *Identify the author's bias.*
 7. *Identify the author's audience.*
 8. *Identify the author's style.*
 9. *Identify the author's structure.*
 10. *Identify the author's language.*

C. Look at the expressions 1-6 from the dialogues and match them with the meanings a-f.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. How's it going? ○ | a. What's wrong with you? |
| 2. come along ○ | b. contact or find somebody |
| 3. get hold of ○ | c. What are you doing at the moment? |
| 4. What are you up to? ○ | d. How are you? |
| 5. I get it. ○ | e. I understand. |
| 6. What are you like? ○ | f. go somewhere with somebody |



D. Read the dialogues again and write T for True or F for False.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ali has finished his ICT project. | T |
| 2. Bill doesn't want to go out later. | F |
| 3. The boys don't often go to the park. | T |
| 4. Ali tried to ring Tom on his mobile. | T |
| 5. Tom broke his mobile. | F |
| 6. Tom told Bill to meet him at the park. | T |


Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. Gavin rarely uses (use) his computer to surf the Net. He usually plays (play) computer games. He is / 's playing (play) a basketball game at the moment. He loves (love) basketball.
2. A: Excuse me, Mr Salman. Can you help me with this Maths question? I don't understand (not understand) it.
B: In a minute. I am / 'm helping (help) Ameer now.
3. A: Hasna and I are going shopping (go) shopping tomorrow. What time does that shoe shop on Olaya Street open (open)?
B: At 9 o'clock. And it closes (close) at 5:30.

Go to pages 134-137 for extra grammar practice.

3 **Listen** 


Listen to three dialogues and answer the questions. Choose a or b.

-  1. What is Rob doing on Thursday?
- ☒ a. He's watching a football match.
- ☐ b. He's playing in a football match.



-  2. What does Sally need to buy?
- ☐ a. a jacket
- ☒ b. shoes



-  3. Why isn't Lee going with Harry?
- ☒ a. He has other plans.
- ☐ b. He doesn't like going to the park.




 4 **Speak**

Talk in pairs. Pretend to ring your partner and discuss your plans for today. Use the ideas given and some of the phrases in the boxes.

sports park documentary on TV meal shopping

Do you want to...?

Do you fancy...?

How about...?

Let's...

Hi. How's it going?

Not bad.

What are you up to?

Nothing much.

Do you want to...?



Sure, why not?

Of course, I'd love to.

Sounds brilliant!

That would be great.

How could I say no?

Sorry, I have other plans.

I'm afraid I'm busy.

Maybe some other time.

No, thanks.

I'd like to come but...

I'm afraid I can't make it because...

Vocabulary

Match the pictures with the words. Then listen and check your answers. Have you ever tried any of these activities? Would you like to try any of them? Why/Why not?



1



2



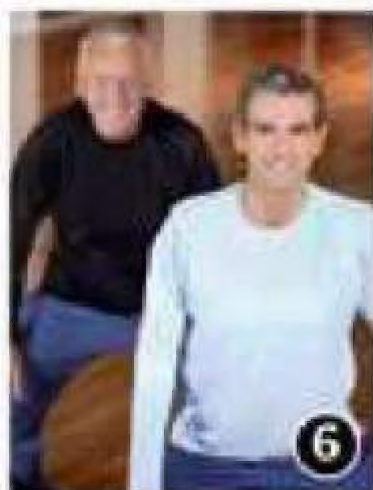
3



4



5



6



7



8

snowboarding

3

karate

8

aerobics

6

jogging

2

mountain biking

5

skysurfing

1

athletics

4

table tennis

7



A. Below is an Internet forum. Listen and read. What does Ollie decide to do in the end?

EXTREME SPORTS FORUM

Ollie

I want to try something new and exciting. Any ideas?

I'm a great skateboarder and I can do some brilliant tricks, but I need a change.

posted 11:22

comments

Snowboy

How about snowboarding? It's like skateboarding but on snow. It's more exciting and it's faster, too. I live in Austria and my friends and I go snowboarding every weekend. It's great fun!

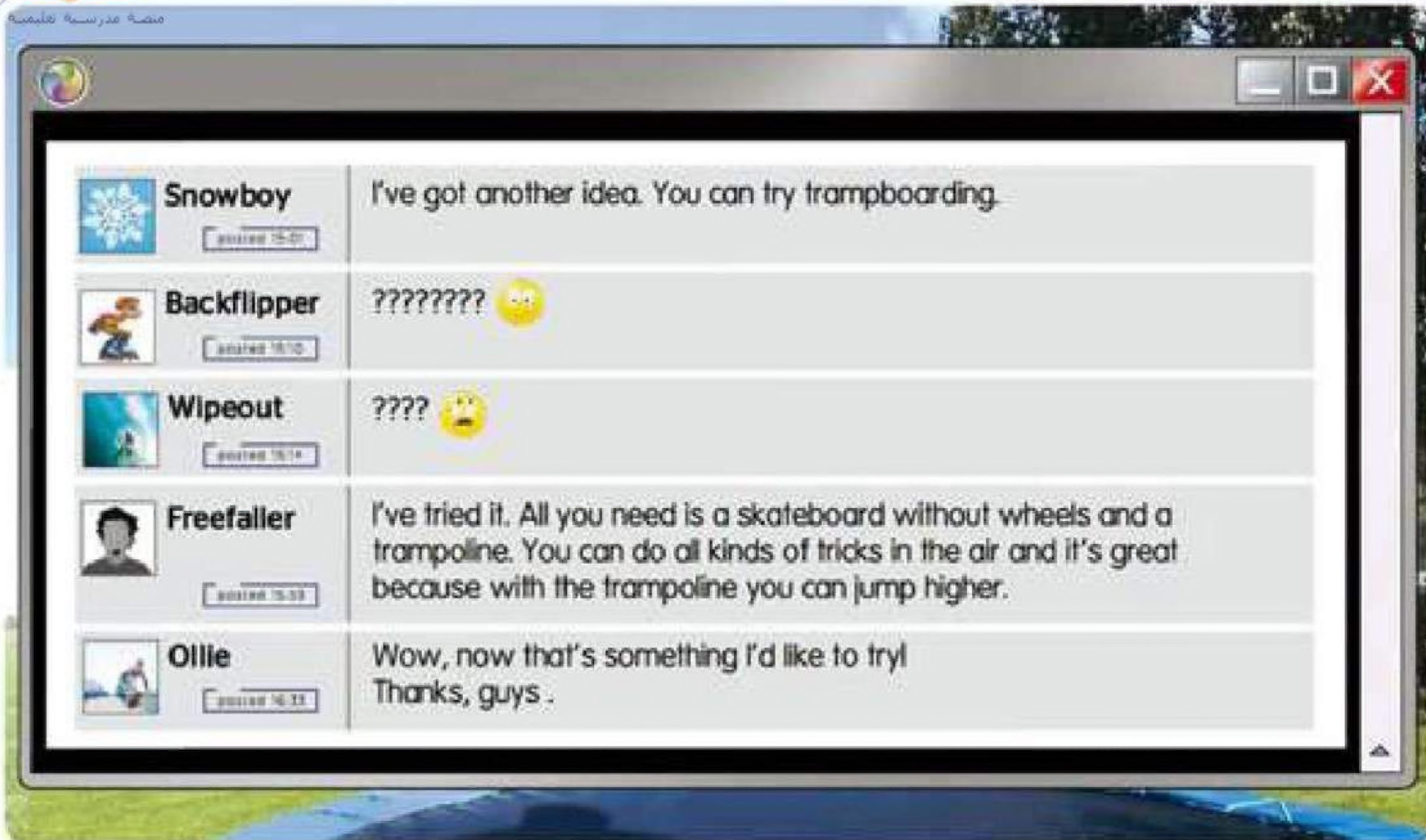
posted 11:33





كلون

مدرسة النهضة



 B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. Why is Ollie asking for ideas?
He wants to try a different sport.
2. How often does Snowboy go snowboarding?
Every weekend.
3. What does Snowboy think of skateboarding?
That it's not as exciting and / or as fast as snowboarding.
4. What does Backflipper think of rollerblading?
That it's not as exciting as snowboarding, but it's easy.
5. What does Wipeout think is boring?
Rollerblading.
6. Which is the oldest board sport?
Surfing.
7. Why doesn't Ollie want to try skysurfing?
Because it's dangerous.
8. Who knows what trampboarding is?
Snowboy and Freefaller.

3 Vocabulary

Complete the table by ticking the correct boxes.

play	go	do	
✓			team sports
		✓	aerobics
	✓		snowboarding
✓			in/for a team
	✓		surfing
		✓	athletics
	✓		mountain biking
✓			table tennis
		✓	water sports
		✓	karate
	✓		jogging

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets.

1. This is one of the most modern (modern) buildings in the city.
2. Exercise B is more difficult (difficult) than exercise A.
3. Tom is the rudest (rude) player in the team.
4. Steve did worse (bad) than I did in the skateboarding competition.
5. The blue backpack is as expensive (expensive) as the red one.
6. Khaled doesn't get up as early (early) as Omar.
7. Table tennis is easier (easy) than tennis.

Go to pages 138-141 for extra grammar practice.

5 Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs. What do you think about the activities below? Choose a pair of activities and compare them using the phrases and adjectives in the boxes.

I think...
I believe...
In my opinion...
I agree...
I don't know about that...
I'm not sure...
I disagree...

surfing-
skateboarding

mountain biking-
cycling

karate-aerobics

skiing-
snowboarding

safe
dangerous
exciting
boring
difficult
easy
popular
tiring

*I think surfing is
more dangerous than
skateboarding.*

*I disagree. I think that it's a
safe sport and...*

TIP! When talking to another person, listen carefully to him/her and respond to what he/she is saying (e.g. I agree, I don't know about that).

 Warm-up

Discuss.

- Which of these arts and crafts are you familiar with?
- Are they popular in your country?

pottery patchwork sewing carpentry
jewellery making rug making calligraphy collage





كلون

منصة مدرسية تعليمية

I am Sandhya and I love making rugs. My grandmother is into rug making, so I learnt everything there is to know about the craft from her. I am fond of rugs which have nice colours and patterns because I think they create a nice atmosphere in the house. My favourite rugs are the traditional Arabic rugs, which you can find anywhere in the world, because they are very popular. We have a small collection at home. Right now I'm making a beautiful rug with sixteen different colours.

Sandhya, India



My name's Darren and my dream is to become a professional carpenter when I grow up. I'm very enthusiastic about this craft, because I love working with wood. The feeling of creating something with your hands is out of this world. My father is a carpenter, he taught me everything, and I help him out at his shop all the time. When I am older, I want to own a shop, too.

Darren, Manchester

B. Read again and write B for Brian, S for Sandhya or D for Darren.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. One of my parents is doing what I want to do in the future. | (D) |
| 2. I learnt this craft at a very young age. | (B) |
| 3. I use colour in my work. | (B) (S) |
| 4. I learnt this art from a member of my family. | (S) (D) |
| 5. I help my father at work. | (D) |
| 6. I want to make a business out of my hobby. | (B) (D) |

 3 Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Which of the phrases in bold mean *like* and which *dislike*? Use these phrases to make your own sentences.

1. Muna ^{like} **is a big fan of** pottery. She's got a big collection at home.
2. Oliver ^{dislike} **can't stand** listening to the news. It gives him a headache.
3. Aisha ^{like} **is interested in** sewing. She wants to learn how to make her own clothes.
4. Mary ^{like} **is fond of** chocolate. She sometimes eats a bit too much.
5. Yusef ^{dislike} **finds** magazines **boring**. He rarely reads them.
6. My sister and I ^{like} **are** really **into** reading. We've got hundreds of books.

Circle the correct words.

1. A: I'm worried about my presentation tomorrow.
Something / Anything is going to go wrong.
B: Don't worry. **Nobody / Nothing** will go wrong.
Everybody / Everything feels stressed before presentations. You'll be fine.
2. **Someone / No one** wants to play sports any more. **Anyone / Everyone** wants to hang out at the shopping centre.
3. A: I can't find my mobile phone **nowhere / anywhere**. Have you seen it?
B: I tidied up earlier and put **everything / everywhere** in that box. Have a look there.

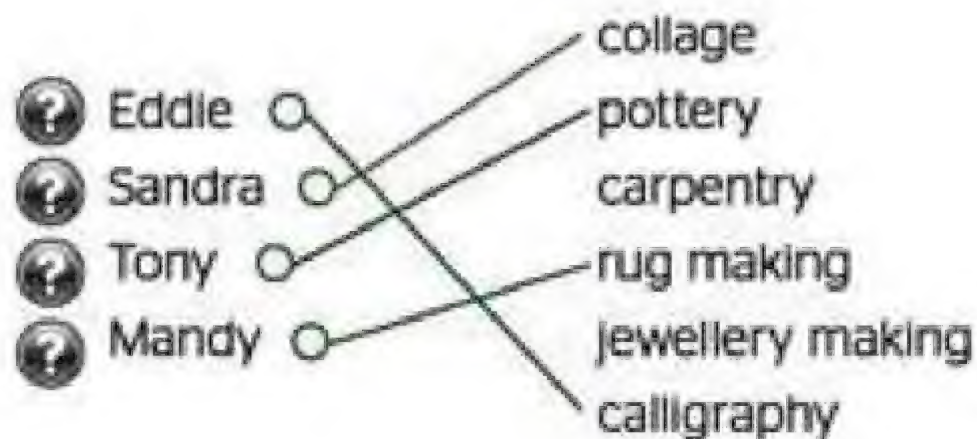
Go to pages 142-144 for extra grammar practice.



حلون

5 Listen 

Listen to four people and match them with the arts and crafts they do. There are two extra arts and crafts which you do not need to use.



1 Warm-up

Where are you going to find jeans in fashion?
Where are you going to find jeans in fashion?

2 Vocabulary

Match the clothes with the people below. Draw lines and then look at the answers.



- Baggy jeans ☐
- Skirt ☐
- Polka-dot dress ☐
- Striped shirt ☐

3 Speak

Work in pairs. Discuss the questions on page 10.

3 Read

A short text about denim jeans and their history.

JEANS

Jeans are trousers made of denim and they come in all shapes, styles and sizes. Most people have at least one pair, and in the USA an average person has seven pairs.

The word 'jeans' comes from the French *jean* or *jeanette*, which means the 'blue of Genoa'. This is because denim came from Genoa and, in the 19th century, sailors used to wear baggy denim trousers.

In the 1850s, a German merchant started selling jeans to gold miners in California. These jeans were popular because denim is a very strong material. However, some parts, like the pockets, used to be a bit. The solution to this problem was copper rivets, which made jeans stronger. Jeans have changed very little since then.

Jeans became a symbol of youth in the 50s and 60s. After that, there were more designs and styles came out. The baggy jeans and even camouflage jeans, that looked like military uniforms, were very popular.

Jeans are an amazing piece of clothing. They match everything and they can be found in almost every store. Jeans are in and out of fashion, but jeans are here to stay.



- 1. Baggy jeans were popular in the 1950s and 1960s.
- 2. Most Americans have only one pair of jeans.
- 3. The word 'jeans' comes from the French word for 'blue'.
- 4. A merchant started selling jeans to gold miners in California.
- 5. Jeans are a symbol of youth in the 1950s and 1960s.
- 6. Camouflage jeans were very popular in the 1980s.
- 7. Jeans are an amazing piece of clothing.
- 8. Jeans can be found in almost every store.
- 9. Jeans are in and out of fashion, but jeans are here to stay.

5 Grammar

Read the text.

- A. What did you wear to school today?
- B. What did you wear to school today?
- C. What did you wear to school today?

The text used to be...
I used to wear jeans when I was a child.
I used to wear jeans when I was a child.
I used to wear jeans when I was a child.

Grammar Reference

200. Read and write the text. Use the words in the box.

- 1. Jack _____ (not go) to the sports center, but he has gone every day.
- 2. A _____ (be) a teacher when you were young?
- 3. The _____ (be) a teacher when you were young?
- 4. Mohamed _____ (be) a teacher when you were young?
- 5. A _____ (be) a teacher when you were young?
- 6. The _____ (be) a teacher when you were young?

6 Pronunciation

A. Listen and repeat. Write the letters in the box.

1. Listen and write the letters in the box.
2. Listen and write the letters in the box.
3. Listen and write the letters in the box.

7 Speak & Write

A. Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1. What are your favorite clothes? Why do you like them?
- 2. What are your favorite clothes? Why do you like them?
- 3. What are your favorite clothes? Why do you like them?

4. Write a short paragraph about your favorite clothes.

2 Vocabulary

Match the clothes in the pictures with the phrases below. Then listen and check your answers.



baggy trousers

1

checked shirt

5

striped shirt

2

sparkly dress

3

spotted dress

4

كلوب

B. Report your answers to the class.

Everyone in my group likes _

Two students wear _



B. Read again and write T for True, F for False or NM for Not Mentioned.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Most Americans have more than one pair of jeans. | T |
| 2. The sailors in Genoa used to wear stonewashed jeans in the 16th century. | F |
| 3. A merchant sold jeans to German workers. | F |
| 4. Jeans sell more than any other clothes today. | NM |
| 5. Stonewashed jeans are not difficult to make. | NM |
| 6. Fashion designers' jeans are quite expensive. | NM |

We use the **Past Simple**:

- for actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past.

We bought our house five years ago.

- for habitual or repeated actions in the past.

I always went to bed early when I lived with my parents.

- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.

Yesterday I got up at 8:00, had breakfast and left for school.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

yesterday, in 1980, etc.

two hours ago, five years ago, etc.

last night/week/Sunday/March, etc.

NOTE: The Past Simple of the verb *can* is *could*.

The Past Simple of the verb *be* is *was/were*.

Complete the sentences below. Use the correct form of *used to* and the words in brackets.

1. Jack didn't use to go (not go) to the youth centre, but now he goes every day.
2. A: Did you use to live (you / live) in Jeddah when you were young?
B: No, I used to live (live) in Riyadh.
3. Mohammed used to drive (drive) to work, but now he takes the bus.
4. Aminah and I used to hang out (hang out) after school, but now we only hang out on Thursdays.
5. A: Did Julie use to have (Julie / have) long hair?
B: Yes, she did.

Go to pages 145-147 for extra grammar practice.


Vocabulary

Read the sentences below and match the words in bold with the definitions a-h. Then listen and check your answers.

1. I can't talk to Ron about anything. Within minutes, he's shouting at me. He's so **quick-tempered**. (g)
2. Andy is very **bossy**. He annoys everyone by telling them what to do and what not to do. (d)
3. Kareem is a **confident** person so he's never nervous about anything. (h)
4. Eric never follows other people's advice. He's very **stubborn**. (b)
5. Tommy! Don't be **selfish**. Share your things with the other kids and don't fight. (c)
6. Salman is very **outgoing**. He makes friends easily. (a)
7. I couldn't find my mobile so a **kind** man gave me his to call my parents. (f)
8. I love hanging out with my best friend because he's **easy-going**. We never argue about what to do. (e)

- a. friendly, enjoying meeting other people
- b. not changing your opinion easily
- c. not thinking about other people's feelings or needs
- d. fond of telling people what to do
- e. relaxed and happy without worrying or becoming angry
- f. helpful and friendly
- g. becoming angry easily and without having a good reason
- h. feeling sure about what you can do

TIP! Learn new words in context (in sentences describing situations). This way, it's easier to remember them.


 2 **Speak**
CLASS DISCUSSION

Discuss the following. Use the prompts in the box.

- ▶ What are your friends like?
- ▶ Do you always get along with them?
- ▶ Do you think you are a good friend?
- ▶ What do you think an ideal friend should be like?

My friends are...

We usually get along fine, but we sometimes argue about...

I think/believe I am / am not a good friend because...

The ideal friend should be...

 **Listen**

A. Listen to three people talking about their friends. Match the people with the adjectives below. There is one extra adjective that you do not need to use.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1. Eric | <input type="radio"/> | _____ | a. outgoing |
| 2. Frank | <input type="radio"/> | is | b. quick-tempered |
| 3. Mark | <input type="radio"/> | _____ | c. shy |
| | | _____ | d. bossy |

B. Listen again and write T for True or F for False.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Eric likes playing sports. | T |
| 2. Frank goes to the youth centre every day. | F |
| 3. Frank likes playing video games. | T |
| 4. Mark often has arguments with his friends. | T |
| 5. People don't like Mark when they first meet him. | T |


 Speak & Write

A. Matt has written about his new friend, Jake. Read the description and tick the topics he has mentioned. 



1. The qualities he likes about Jake. ☒
2. How he feels about Jake. ☒
3. The qualities he doesn't like about Jake. ☒
4. The things he does that annoy Jake. ☐
5. How he met Jake. ☒
6. Jake's interests. ☒
7. What they do together. ☒
8. What they don't do together. ☐

A new FRIENDSHIP





1. The qualities he likes about Jake.
2. How he feels about Jake.
3. The qualities he doesn't like about Jake.
4. The things he does that annoy Jake.
5. How he met Jake.
6. Jake's interests.
7. What they do together.
8. What they don't do together.



B. Think about a person you've recently met. Look at the questions in the speech bubble and make some notes. Then talk in pairs.

Who is this person?

What is he/she like?

What do you like about him/her?

What do you dislike about him/her?

What are his/her hobbies and interests?

What do you do together?



C. Read and complete with *and*, *or*, *but*, *so* or *because*.

Linking words

- **and**

All is confident and outgoing.

- **or**

We usually go to the park or hang out at the shopping centre at the weekend.

- **but**

Faisal likes chicken but I don't.

- **so**

We both like basketball so we usually play together after school.

- **because**

I can't stand him because he's really selfish.

1. Saud can play football but he can't snowboard very well.
2. We don't like documentaries so / and we never watch any.
3. My best friend is easy-going and funny.
4. I don't like hanging out with Paul because he's quite rude.
5. Her favourite hobbies are pottery and drawing.
6. My friends and I usually go out to eat or / and play computer games on Fridays.



Round-up

Vocabulary

1. **Threats to external validity**
2. **Threats** occur due to the **assumption** of **homogeneity** (homogeneity would imply a universal cause)
3. **Internal validity** **threats** determine the **credibility** of your **findings**
4. **Internal validity** is **crucial** to **collecting** a **causal link** of **events**
5. **Internal validity** **disagrees** with **researchers** on the **degree** of **causality** to **be** **proved**
6. **Threats** to **internal validity** **prevent** the **researcher** from **drawing** a **valid** **conclusion**
7. **Internal validity** **disagrees** **because** **researchers** **do** **not** **know**

1000

2. How can she help her mother and her father in the city?
3. What kind of paper is used in the city?
4. Are the people of the city very rich and very poor?
5. What kind of city is the city?
6. What kind of city is the city?
7. What kind of city is the city?

11

CONCLUSIONS

1. I am currently the Project Manager in my current
Department of the Police in London.
2. I have an MA English Literature at the University of London.
3. I am 34 years old. I live with my wife and two children.
4. Yes, I did find my current position very challenging to me.
5. I could not find any other positions that are as challenging as this one.
6. My current work is very challenging and exciting and it is very important to me.
7. Yes, I will continue to work for my current employer.

1999

1. Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets.
 2. Write in the _____ up at the moment I started
 it (the heavy rain was falling) and I felt that
 3. Swimming is _____ (bring) them
 out swimming.
 4. Looking well at _____ (become) an important
 thing.
 5. Many children start to _____ (become) as well
 as for the water, the 100 meters is a
 good way to learn to

Source: <http://www.irs.gov>

- [illegible]

1994

1. Which of the following is **not** a function of the skeletal system?
 a. Support the body
 b. Store minerals
 c. Produce blood cells
 d. Store energy

110

Communications 9

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1. From which side is the wind blowing?
2. Is it a light breeze?
3. What are the clouds like?
4. How is it raining?
5. How are the clouds changing?

- Ask: Why not? (I _____)
 Say: (Don't) (I) _____
 Ask: Nothing much (I'm) going to (do) tomorrow (will
 not) (I) _____
 Say: Why not? (I) (can't) (do) (any) (homework) (yet) (I) (do)
 Ask: That's (impossible). Why (don't) (you) (go) (any) (more)?
 Say: Well, (I) (can't) (do) (a) (piece) (of) (homework) (and) (I) (can't) (do)
 (any) (more) (homework) (of) (things). Why (don't) (you)
 (come) (around) (and) (see) (me) (today) (at) (all) (the) (Thursday)
 (evening)?
 Say: (I) (can't) (do) (any) (homework) (yet).
 Say: (I) (can't) (do) (any) (homework) (yet).
 Say: (I) (can't) (do) (any) (homework) (yet).

14

Speak

Imagine that you are at a weekend camping trip in the forest. Tell us, please, what you usually do in the weekend and what you are doing this weekend. Use the verbs given and verb forms.

2011-2012 / 2012-2013
 2013-2014 / 2014-2015
 2015-2016 / 2016-2017
 2017-2018 / 2018-2019



8220

W

Write about what personally affects the employee and what you are doing to understand the things your company is doing to the stress. Use your ideas from the previous section.

I sincerely _____
 This weekend.

- © 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

- 1) **What is the main purpose of the text?**
- 2) **What is the author's attitude towards the topic?**
- 3) **What is the main idea of the text?**
- 4) **What is the author's main argument?**
- 5) **What is the author's conclusion?**
- 6) **What is the author's recommendation?**
- 7) **What is the author's main point?**
- 8) **What is the author's main message?**
- 9) **What is the author's main goal?**
- 10) **What is the author's main objective?**

Scenario	1/1
Modeling Scenario	1/1

Rhyming Corner

...and the ...

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996

Let's take up a sport

Day, from about, from
 (H) _____ looking at a question
 from, on, inside, right
 There, why not? That must be (H) _____
 lots of chance from, some (H) _____
 Exercise will make you strong
 we need to stay fit, + think you'd (H) _____
 I got into it sport, come with me!
 football, (H) _____ it nothing new.
 But I have another one just for you!
 Do you want something (H) _____?
 something will be a piece




Vocabulary

A. Circle the correct words.

1. Those jeans are too spotted / **baggy**. I think you should get a smaller size.
2. Danny goes / **does** aerobics on Mondays and Wednesdays.
3. Andy's got a huge **collection** / patchwork of stamps.
4. Ali agrees / **disagrees** with Hassan, so he's trying to change his mind.
5. Steve is very kind / **selfish**. He never thinks about other people.
6. In my style / **opinion**, doing athletics is boring.



B. Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. You can rely on me for help. All you have to do is ask.
2. Paul wants to take up pottery lessons.
3. My neighbour is very fond of cats. He's got ten!
4. Mark and I are really into snowboarding.
5. Let's go cheer John up. He looks very upset.



C. Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. Abdullah and I are playing (play) football at the local stadium tomorrow.
2. A: Do you fight (fight) with your brother?
B: Yes, a lot. He's very stubborn and he doesn't listen (not listen) to me.
3. Look! Jack isn't sharing (not share) his toys again.
He hates (hate) playing with other kids.
4. My younger sister often copies (copy) me.
She wants (want) to be just like me.

D. Complete with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Peter is the most quick-tempered (quick-tempered) student in the class.
Nobody likes hanging out with him.
2. Skateboarding is more boring (boring) than snowboarding.
3. Cycling isn't as extreme (extreme) as mountain biking.
4. Mark didn't study as much (much) as Keith did for the exam,
so he didn't do as well (good) as Keith did.

E. Circle the correct words.

1. There are no / **nothing** formal clothes in this shop.
2. **Everyone** / Someone rang for you last night. I can't remember his name, though.
3. I've got **anything** / nothing to wear. All my clothes are too small.
4. Everyone / **Everywhere** in my class likes History. We love it.
5. Have you seen my mobile **somewhere** / anywhere?
6. I'm looking for someone / **everyone** to help me with my homework.
7. Don't forget to buy some / **any** cheese tomorrow.

F. Circle the correct words.

1. When I was young, I **used to** / **used** make model planes but now I don't.
2. A: Did you **use to visit** / **visit** your grandparents last weekend?
B: No. I **used to visit** / **visited** them yesterday.
3. My sister didn't **use** / **used** to watch documentaries, but now she does.
4. A: Did your parents **used** / **use** to travel abroad in the past?
B: Yes, they did.

 Communication

G. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e. Then listen and check your answers.

- a. That would be great.
- b. I can't make it.
- c. What are you up to?
- d. How's it going?
- e. Do you want to come along?

Rob Hey Tom. (1) d

Tom Great! (2) c

Rob Nothing much. I'm going to play basketball with Jeff. (3) e

Tom Sure, why not? I used to play basketball every day.

Rob Yeah, I remember. Why don't you play any more?

Tom Well, I started a pottery course and I've been very busy. I've made lots of things. Why don't you come round and see my works of art on Thursday afternoon?

Rob (4) b I have other plans.

Tom How about on Friday afternoon?

Rob (5) a



كلوب

Speak

Imagine that you are on a weekend camping holiday in the desert. Talk in pairs about what you usually do at the weekend and what you are doing this weekend. Use the ideas given and your own.

get up late / early

go bike riding / camel riding

play video games / golf

take a walk / nap in the afternoon



I usually get up...

This weekend...

Rhyming Corner

Complete the rhyme with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers. 

extreme great agree jogging along fancy

Let's take up a sport

One, two, three, four

(1) fancy taking up a sport?

Five, six, seven, eight

Sure, why not? That would be (2) great

Lots to choose from, come (3) along

Exercise will make you strong

We need to stay fit, I think you'll (4) agree

Let's take up a sport, come with me!

Football, (5) jogging is nothing new

But I have another idea, just for you!

Do you want something (6) extreme?

Skysurfing will be a dream!



A. What do you know or can you guess about youth centres? Listen, read and check your answers. 

Youth centres

Many UK schools, universities and communities offer students the opportunity to spend their free time in a creative way at a youth centre. Youth centres usually offer many different activities and they exist to help young people learn new skills and make friends. Here are some popular things you can get involved in at a youth centre.



Sports activities: These can be tennis, baseball, hockey, swimming, football, golf, cricket, or even skateboarding.

Community activities: Through these activities, young people help the community by cleaning the streets, helping older people or helping out at hospitals.

Hobbies: You can take up arts and crafts, pottery, model making, painting, and carpentry. You can also start a collection.

Media: Youth centres usually have their own newspaper, so kids can write stories, interview people or find information on the Internet for it.

Youth centres give young people the opportunity to do something to help themselves and others. What is more, youth centres help young people exercise not only their body but also their mind.





B. Read again and answer the questions.

❓ 1. Why do youth centres exist?

They exist to help young people learn new skills and make friends

❓ 2. What are some community activities?

Cleaning the streets, helping older people or helping out at hospitals

❓ 3. What can young people do for a youth centre's newspaper?

They can write stories, interview people or find information on the Internet

❓ 4. What can a youth centre help someone exercise?

His / Their body and mind

There is a very famous tower that stands in the centre of Paris. It's 320 metres tall. It's a metal tower and weighs 10,000 tonnes. But what's its name?

- a** Paris Tower
- b** Sky Tower
- c** Eiffel Tower



The Grand Canyon in the USA is 446km long and 1.83km deep. It was one of the first National Parks in the country. But which river runs through it?

- a** The Mississippi River
- b** The Colorado River
- c** The Grand River



3

4



Vocabulary

Listen and read. Then complete the sentences.

Units of Measurement

Length: centimetre (cm)
metre (m)
kilometre (km)

Weight: gram (g)
kilogram, kilo (kg)
tonne (t)

Liquids: millilitre (ml)
litre (l)



1. An elephant weighs around 3 tonnes.
2. A ruler is about 30 centimetres long.
3. A can of lemonade contains 330 millilitres of lemonade.
4. The distance between Riyadh and Dammam is about 400 kilometres.
5. A baby weighs around 3 kilos when it is born.
6. The Kingdom Centre is a building that is over 300 metres tall.

Complete the postcard with *who*, *which*, *that* or *where*. If they can be omitted, put them in brackets.

Hi Jules,

Greetings from Rome! I'm visiting Italy. (1) where my cousin lives. You remember Mark, right? He's the guy (2) who / that was staying at my house last July. Mark's house is in an area (3) which / that has all the best places to visit. Yesterday we visited the Colosseum; that's the place (4) where gladiators used to fight. Tomorrow Mark's taking me to a shopping centre (5) which / that is huge! The picture on the postcard is a beautiful square (6) (which / that) we visited today. Hey, what's the Italian team (7) (which / that) you like? Is it Lazio or Roma? Anyway, we're watching a game tomorrow night!

See you soon,

Lee



Go to pages 150-153 for extra grammar practice.



كلون



Listen



Listen to a tour guide talking about Uluru and complete the facts.

Name: Uluru or Ayers (1) _____ Rock ?

Country: (2) _____ Australia ?

Nearest town: Alice Springs

Distance from nearest town:

(3) _____ 450km ?

Height: (4) _____ 348m ?

Visitors per year: (5) _____ 350,000 ?



كلون

منصة مدرسية تعليمية
Speak

A. Discuss.

INFORMATION GAP

Student A go to page 61.

Student B go to page 62.

حلول

Student B

A. Student A has got information about the Palace of Culture and Science. Use the prompts below to ask him/her questions.

- ⌚ where / Palace of Culture and Science?
- ⌚ how / tall?
- ⌚ when / used to be / tallest building / in Europe?
- ⌚ how many / floors?
- ⌚ what / use / building / for?

Where is the Palace of Culture and Science?





A. Read the information below and find examples of the three tenses in the postcard in activity 3.

When you're writing **a postcard** to someone while you're on a trip, use:

- a greeting and a signature ending (see page 11)
- relative pronouns/adverbs
- the following tenses:

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

- *Tomorrow I'm visiting the National Museum.*

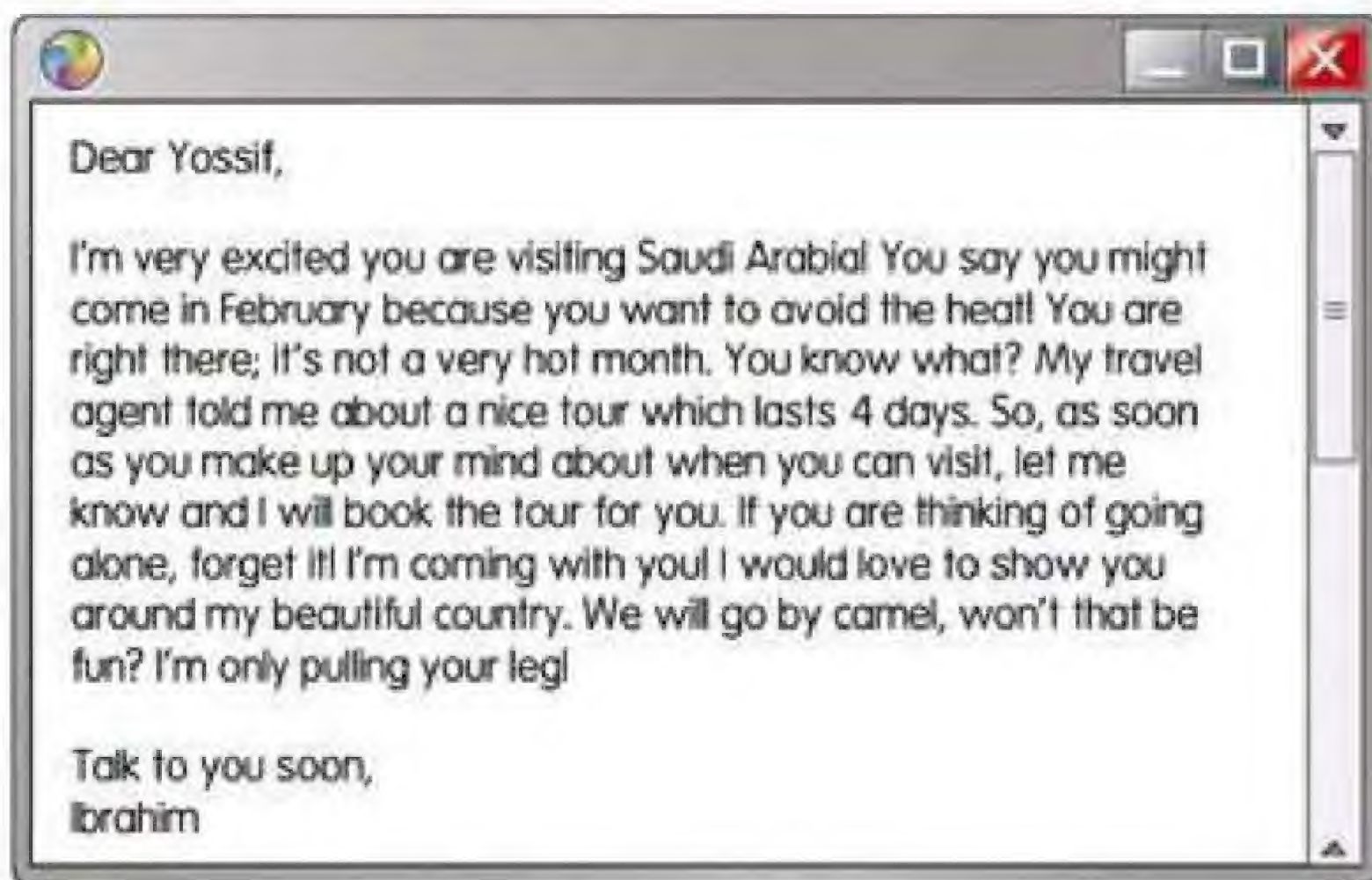
PRESENT SIMPLE

- *The hotel organises trips to nearby sights.*

PAST SIMPLE

- *Yesterday, I climbed to the top of the Eiffel Tower.*

B. Read the e-mail and the tour information Ibrahim sent to a friend who is visiting Saudi Arabia and answer the questions.





Day 1

The tour will start in the old city of Jeddah. You will visit Nasseef House, which is famous for its Islamic architecture, and the Abdul Rauf Khalil Art Museum. If there is time, you will go to Alawi Souq for some shopping.



Day 2

You will take a plane to the holy city of Madinah. A coach will take you to the Prophet's Mosque, and afterwards to the Museum Kaaki and then to the City Museum, where you can see pictures and videos of the city.



Day 3

This day promises a lot of excitement. You will travel to Hail, a beautiful oasis in the centre of the Najd. You won't believe how beautiful it is unless you see it for yourself. The old city of Hail is ideal for sightseeing, but this is a free day, so if you want, take a walk around the city, or just go shopping.



Day 4

The tour ends in the capital city of Riyadh. It's a long drive, but on the way you will enjoy the gorgeous landscape. You will visit the largest camel market in Asia. Finally, you will visit the National Museum and the old city of Riyadh.



- ❓ 1. Is Yossif going alone on the tour?
No, he isn't. Ibrahim is going with him.
- ❓ 2. Are the boys going to travel by camel?
No, they aren't.
- ❓ 3. What is Nasseef House famous for?
It's famous for its Islamic architecture.
- ❓ 4. What can you see in the City Museum?
You can see pictures and videos of the city.
- ❓ 5. What can you do in the old city of Hail?
You can go sightseeing, walk around the city or just go shopping.
- ❓ 6. What will you do when you go to Riyadh?
You will visit the largest camel market in Asia, the National Museum and the old city of Riyadh.

C. Look at the expressions 1-5 from the e-mail and match them with the meanings a-e.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. You're right there. ○ | a. No way! |
| 2. You know what? ○ | b. I agree with you. |
| 3. make up one's mind ○ | c. I've got an idea. |
| 4. Forget it! ○ | d. I'm playing a joke on you! |
| 5. I'm pulling your leg! ○ | e. decide about something |

Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. You can eat some cheese

(f)

2. Ted will call us

(d)

3. I'll make up my mind which
shirt to buy

(a)

4. We might go mountain
biking on Saturday

(g)

5. Unless Larry says sorry,

(b)

6. When Kevin sees this mess,

(e)

7. If Oliver comes round,

(c)

a. after I try them on.

b. I won't speak to him
again.

c. tell him to wait for me.

d. as soon as he arrives at
the airport.

e. he'll get very angry.

f. If you get hungry.

g. If it doesn't rain.

Go to pages 154-157 for extra grammar practice.



Listen to three short dialogues and choose a, b or c.

1. How will Adam and John travel?
a. by car **b. by coach** c. on foot
2. How many days will Peter spend in Barcelona?
a. two b. one **c. three**
3. How many people are going on the trip?
a. one b. two c. three



Talk in pairs. Look at the two holiday options and discuss and decide where you want to go.



A.

Countryside holiday

- traditional cottage
- relaxing landscapes
- local food
- fresh air
- 500 euros/5 nights



B.

City holiday

- 5-star hotel
- city tour
- museums, restaurants, parks
- shopping areas
- 900 euros/5 nights

If we go on a countryside holiday, we can enjoy the landscape and relax.

Yes, but if we visit the city, we can go sightseeing and do lots of shopping!



كلون

B. Look at the picture. What do you think is happening? Listen to the dialogue and check your answers. Then read it out in groups.



Ali What is that about?

Tom Let me explain. The city council received many letters from people who were all complaining about the rubbish and wanted to clean up the area.

Bill That's true. It isn't very clean.

Tom So, they eventually thought of organising an open-air exhibition of recycled art which students will make.

Ali Wow. So, they are cleaning up the area, and at the same time encouraging young people to express themselves.

Tom That's right. Recycling and youth culture! Also, there's a competition. They're going to put the most successful works of art in public places!

Bill Hmm... Maybe we should take part in it, too, Ali. What do you say?

Ali Why not?

Tom Sure, boys. You can both try. But I feel I'm going to win! Anyway, I'm off to continue my work now.



C. Read the dialogue again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Both Bill and Ali knew about the open-air exhibition.
2. The boys' school is organising the campaign.
3. Only students can take part in the exhibition.
4. Students have to use recycled objects for their art.
5. Both Ali and Bill are going to take part in the exhibition.
6. Tom thinks he's going to win the competition.

☐ F☐ F☐ T☐ T☐☐

 2 Vocabulary

Complete with the verbs in the boxes.

explain complain react

1. We must complain to the local council about the rubbish in the park.
2. How did the teacher react when he saw the mess in the classroom?
3. I tried to explain why I was late, but my friends were angry and didn't want to listen.

understand realise

4. Jack doesn't speak Spanish, so he couldn't understand what we were talking about.
5. I didn't realise you liked museums so much.



allow let

6. I want to go camping with my friends, but my parents won't _____ let _____ me go.
7. They don't _____ allow _____ him to stay out late.

encourage suggest

8. I _____ suggest _____ going to the new restaurant tonight.
9. We _____ encourage _____ all students to use the computers in the ICT room.

Complete the sentences with *all*, *both*, *neither*, *none* or *either*.

1. Both Picasso and Van Gogh lived in France, but neither of them were French.
2. All the neighbours heard the noise but none of them complained about it.
3. None of the other houses in my street have a front garden, but mine does.
4. A: Which mobile phone do you want to buy, the red or the black one?
B: Either. They're both beautiful.

Go to pages 158-160 for extra grammar practice.



Pronunciation



A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a, b and c?

a. symbol b. easy c. wish

B. Listen and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

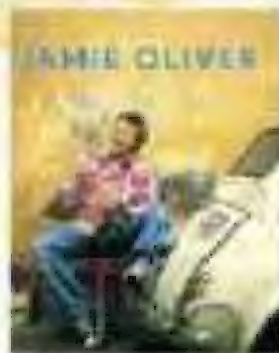
	symbol /s/	easy /z/	wish /ʃ/
reason		✓	
exhibition			✓
design		✓	
receive	✓		
traditional			✓
sure			✓
mess	✓		
realise			

كلون

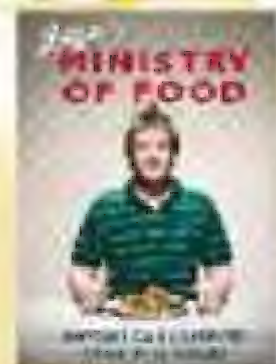
2 Read

A. Listen, read and choose the best title for the text.





In 2005, Oliver introduced a campaign to **improve** school dinners in the UK. He wanted to **get rid of** the junk food that they served to kids and make kids eat fresh, healthy food. It wasn't an easy **task**, but eventually the campaign was a success and students' eating habits showed great improvement.



Oliver's next campaign was to get the people of the USA to start eating healthily, and he started off with West Virginia. He wants to inform communities about how important it is to eat home-made healthy food. Hopefully, his message will **spread** across the world.



B. Look at the highlighted words/phrases in the text and choose the correct meaning a or b.

1. improve

a. think something is good

☒ b. make something better

3. task

☒ a. job

b. recipe

2. get rid of

☒ a. make something go away

b. take something to another place

4. spread

a. become important

☒ b. become known

C Read again and answer the questions.

TIP! Read the text carefully to understand specific details.

- 
1. Where did Oliver first start making food?
At his parents' restaurant in Essex.
 2. Which TV station did he appear on first?
On the BBC.
 3. What did he do at 10 Downing Street?
He prepared lunch for the Prime Minister.
 4. How did he improve TV cooking programmes?
He gave it a relaxed, friendly and cool style, turning food preparation into a fun activity instead of a boring chore.
 5. Who did he help in 2005 and how?
He helped schools in the UK by trying to improve their dinners.
 6. What did he try to do in West Virginia?
He tried to get people to start eating healthily.


Vocabulary

Use the verbs given to form nouns and complete the sentences.

NOTE: We form some nouns by adding a suffix (e.g. **-ion, -ation, -ment**) to a verb.
create > creation
invite > invitation
improve > improvement

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Are all the <u>preparations</u> for dinner finished? | PREPARE |
| 2. My uncle has a huge poetry book <u>collection</u> . | COLLECT |
| 3. The teacher asked us to find some <u>information</u> about Saudi Arabia. | INFORM |
| 4. Brian put an <u>advertisement</u> in the newspaper to sell his motorbike. | ADVERTISE |
| 5. What time does the <u>celebration</u> begin? | CELEBRATE |
| 6. I give a lot of money to environmental <u>organisations</u> . | ORGANISE |
| 7. Writing a best-seller at the age of seventeen was a great <u>achievement</u> . | ACHIEVE |
| 8. I got into an <u>argument</u> with my parents and now I feel terrible. | ARGUE |



A. How much do you know about Prince Abdulaziz Al-Faisal? Try to answer the questions below. Then listen to the first half of a radio programme and check your answers.



? 1. Which city is he from?

Riyadh

? 2. What year was he born?

In 1983.

? 3. What does he do?

He's an athlete and race car driver.

? 4. When did he start racing?

B. Now listen to the rest of the radio programme and write T for True or F for False.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Prince Abdulaziz doesn't live in Riyadh now. | (T) |
| 2. He went to a British university. | (T) |
| 3. He speaks two languages. | (T) |
| 4. He isn't a professional driver yet. | (F) |
| 5. In one year he won all the races he took part in. | (F) |
| 6. The Prince has achieved something nobody else from Saudi Arabia has ever achieved. | (T) |

Hashim OK, let's learn a bit more about Saudi Prince Abdulaziz Al-Faisal. As I said, he grew up in Riyadh, but now lives in Jeddah.

Host Did he study in Riyadh?

Hashim That's right. He went to King Faisal School and then studied politics at King Saud University, both in Riyadh.

Host I thought the Prince studied abroad.

Hashim He did. After that, he studied politics at the University of London.

Host Oh, yes. I read somewhere that he speaks English very well.

Hashim Yes, he does. And he didn't stop there. After that, he went to Jeddah to study Marketing.

Host Amazing. So, you said he started racing in 2005. How did that happen?

Hashim He saw racing as a hobby in the beginning. A lot of people say that even he didn't know how talented he was. And then, of course, he started winning races.

Host What was his first year as a professional driver like?

Hashim Very good. But every year he seems to get better.

Host What was his best year?

Hashim Well, in one year he took part in 9 races and won three of them! One of them was the Porsche GT3 Cup Challenge.

Host That's very impressive.

Hashim There is more. Prince Abdulaziz became the first Saudi driver to take part in and win the FIA GT3 European championship race.

Host Well, that's all the time we have for today. Tune in tomorrow for more 'Facts about the Famous'.



Vocabulary

Look and match the places on the map with the words. Then listen and check your answers. Which of these exist in the town/city where you live?

university

4

mosque

1

ancient ruins

3

palace

8

square

6

statue

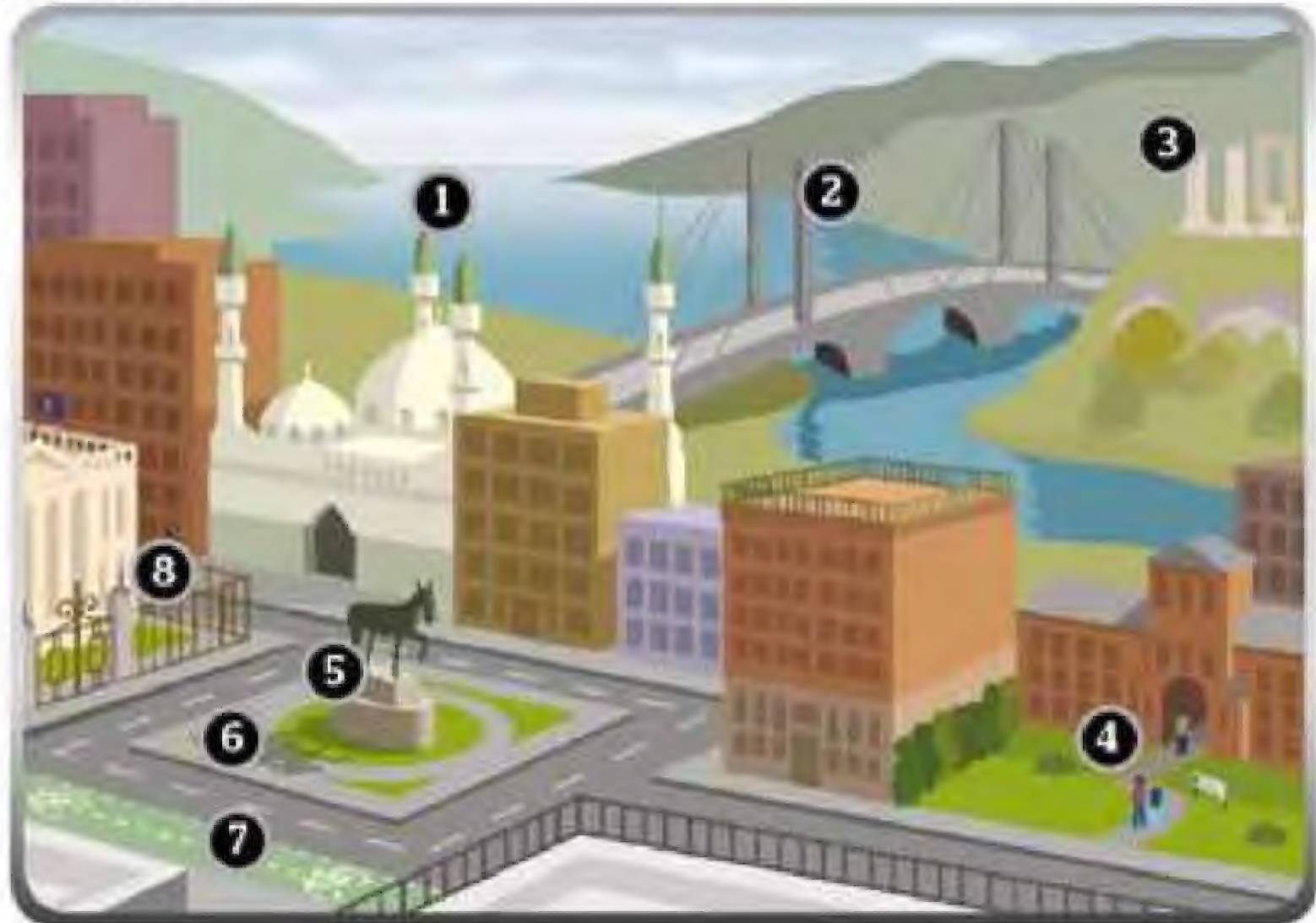
5

bicycle lane

7

bridge

2



كلون

2 Listen

A. Listen to Ricky talking to a friend about his trip to Madrid. Where did he go?

Museo del Prado



Museo Reina Sofía



a tapas restaurant



Bernabéu Stadium



Faunia Nature Park







B. Listen again and write T for True or F for False.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Ricky travelled to Madrid last year. | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 2. You can see Picasso's Guernica at the Museo del Prado. | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 3. People usually stand while eating tapas. | <input type="radio"/> T |
| 4. Ricky is a big fan of Real Madrid. | <input type="radio"/> T |
| 5. Ricky isn't interested in Faunia Nature Park. | <input type="radio"/> |

 **Speak & Write**

A. Read the description. In which paragraph (1-4) does the writer: 

- describe what tourists can do there? 
- give his opinion about the place? 
- describe the most important sights? 
- give general information about the place? 



WHAT A CITY!

B. Read the advice below and find adjectives in the text which are similar in meaning to the adjectives 1-5.

When writing a description, don't use the same adjectives all the time. Use a variety of adjectives. This will make your writing more lively and appealing to the reader.

fantastic

There is a *great* museum in the city centre.

amazing

It has got *great* statues from ancient times.

1. beautiful: (para. 1) attractive
2. famous: (para. 2) well-known
3. interesting: (para. 2) fascinating
4. boring: (para. 3) dull
5. amazing: (para. 1) impressive
(para. 3) wonderful

حلول

**Writing Plan: A description of a place****Before you write:**

- Who are you writing about?
- Why are you writing?

Brainstorm
ideas for your
description

OPENING PARAGRAPH

General information:

Name? _____

Location? _____

Most interesting features? _____





Vocabulary

A. Circle the correct words.

1. The **weight** / **height** of this building is about 600 metres.
2. My father drove us to the mountain to admire the beautiful **architecture** / **landscape**.
3. My mother never **allows** / **lets** me to stay out after 9pm.
4. Frank has shown great **improve** / **improvement** lately.
5. Yanbu is a popular holiday **destination** / **entertainment**.
6. Peter **complained** / **reacted** very well to the news.
7. We had a(n) **dull** / **unforgettable** time in Jeddah. Let's go again next summer.
8. I drink one **tonne** / **litre** of water a day.

**B. Match.** مطابق

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. let somebody ○ | a. someone's leg |
| 2. play ○ | b. one's mind |
| 3. make ○ | c. a difference |
| 4. pull ○ | d. know |
| 5. make up ○ | e. a joke on somebody |
-

C. Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, *that* or *where*. If they can be omitted, put them in brackets.

1. The cookbook which/that you bought me is great.
2. That's the man who/that teaches English in my school.
3. This is the area where they are going to build a new college.
4. Mrs Roberts is the person who/that I want to speak to.
5. The neighbourhood where I live is very quiet.
6. Mr Stevens is the man who/that has that red motorbike.
7. That's the shopping centre where I saw your cousin yesterday.



D. Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. When we go to Egypt, we will see (see) the Pyramids.
2. Mr Smith will call (call) the police if his neighbours make (make) a noise again.
3. Unless you hurry up, we will miss (miss) the train.
4. If you don't attend (not attend) all your classes, you won't do (not do) well.
5. Dad will come home soon. As soon as he realises (realise) what has happened, he will get (get) very angry.
6. We won't go to the wedding unless they invite (invite) us.



E. Complete the sentences with *all*, *both*, *neither*, *none* or *either*.

1. A: Which book do you want to read? The poetry book or the biography?

B: Either, I don't mind.

2. This country's full of fascinating ancient ruins. All of them are worth seeing.

3. I don't like the *Rich Café* or the *Blue Café*. Neither of them are cosy.

4. Ken and Frank did some beautiful paintings. Both of them were happy when they won an award.

5. There are many tall students in my school, but none of them are as tall as Ameen.

6. I have five cousins and all of them are university students.

Communication 

F. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e. Then listen and check your answers.

- a. If we walk, we'll really see the city.
- b. You know what?
- c. Forget it.
- d. I've heard that they're both impressive.
- e. Are you serious?

Jeff Do you want to visit the palace or the National park first?

Fred Either. (1) d

Jeff (2) b Let's go to the palace first. We can walk there.

Fred OK. How far is it?

Jeff About forty minutes on foot.

Fred What? (3) e

Jeff Hey! Don't worry! (4) a We'll see places that this travel book doesn't mention.

Fred (5) c I'm not walking for forty minutes.



كلول

Rhyming Corner

Read the rhyme and put the lines a-d and e-h in the correct order. Then listen and check your answers. 

Take a tour

a c

b b

c a

d d

e g

f e

g f

h h

